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DETAINED JEWISH LEADERS AND ARABS TO BE RELEASED IMPROVEMENT IN SECURITY POSITION ANTICIPATED

BRITISH MOVE FOLLOWS ZIONIST DENUNCIATION OF TERRORISTS

LONDON, Nov. 5 (REUTER).—THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, MR ARTHUR CREECH JONES, IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO-DAY ANNOUNCED THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD DECIDED TO AUTHORISE THE HIGH COMMISSIONER OF PALESTINE TO RELEASE THE DETAINED JEWISH LEADERS. RELEASE HAS ALSO BEEN APPROVED OF CERTAIN PALESTINIAN ARABS WHO ARE UNDERGOING DETENTION.

Mr Jones said he hoped the release would lead to an improvement in the security situation in Palestine and help to restore conditions in which progress could be made towards a general settlement.

The Colonial Secretary's statement reads: "The Government recently had conversations with representatives of the Jewish Agency on the serious state of affairs in Palestine and the possibility of reducing the present tension. These conversations were reported by the Agency representatives to the Inner Zionist Council meeting in Palestine on October 29.

"One of the resolutions subsequently issued by that body was in the following terms: 'The Inner Zionist Council declares that the Zionist Council denounces without reservation the bloodshed caused by groups of terrorists, who defy national discipline and thereby place themselves outside the ranks of organized community. These deeds defile the struggle of the Jewish people and distort its character; they strengthen the hands of opponents of Zionism and enemies of the Jewish people. The Council calls up Yishuv (Jewish community) to isolate these groups and to deny them all encouragement, support and assistance.'

Recent Declarations
"With this resolution in mind and declarations of other leaders in the past few weeks, the Government has considered continued detention of Jewish leaders, and has decided to authorize the High Commissioner to release them. Their decision is being announced in the following communiqué, which is being issued in Jerusalem this afternoon: 'In view of the condemnation of terrorism embodied in resolutions announced at a meeting on October 29 of the Inner Zionist Council, which is accepted as an earnest intention of the Jewish Agency and of representative Jewish institutions in Palestine to discontinue themselves entirely from the campaign of violence, and to do their utmost to rout

ARABS OPEN FIRE ON JEWISH SETTLERS

Jerusalem, Nov. 5 (Reuter).—Arab villagers opened fire on Jewish settlers at Masuoth Itzhak, in the hills, south of Jerusalem to-day.

When the Jewish Auxiliary police fired in the air, the Arabs dispersed. No one was shot on either side, but two Jews were slightly injured by stones thrown by Arabs. This was the second attack in three days by Arabs upon Jewish settlers.

Masuoth Itzhak is a settlement established a few months ago. The Arabs claim that they have the rights of presumption on the land which was being ploughed by Jews.

this evil, the British Government have concurred in the release by the Palestine Government of detained Jewish leaders."

Mr Oliver Stanley (Conservative), Colonial Secretary in Mr Winston Churchill's former Government, said the Opposition would watch with great interest to see whether "this exemplary statement" by the Inner Zionist Council was followed by definite active steps of co-operation to put an end to terrorism.

(Continued on Page 4)

CONSCRIPTION SCHEME FOR GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, Nov. 5 (UP).—The Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, informed the Parliamentary Labour Party and Trade Union Congress General Council to-day that the Government intended to conscript men between 18 and 23 for 18 months' service in the armed forces in peacetime.

Mr Attlee, addressing the two groups, said that the Government would produce conscription legislation at the next session of Parliament, probably this month. After service in the armed forces, he said, the conscripts would be considered in reserve for five years.

Only medical cases and conscientious objectors would be exempt from conscription, the Premier said, although University students, on the

presentation of certificates from their Vice-Chancellor, may defer their service until they have completed their courses.

Mr Attlee said the Government would abolish conscription for mines. It was understood that the Government did not contemplate peacetime conscription of women.

The Prime Minister's speeches were made at private meetings of the two groups, but a summary was later made available to the press.

A Trans-Atlantic Jet Plane Service In Five Years

LONDON, Nov. 5 (UP).—British aeroplane manufacturers said to-day that trans-Atlantic jet planes, capable of flying from London to New York in six hours, could be in operation by 1951.

Several firms have projected jet types capable of carrying upwards of 60 passengers, at altitudes of about 50,000 feet, non-stop to New York. Many difficulties, however, remain and manufacturers emphasised that no definite date could be given for the start of the service.

One multi-engine jet liner type now is under test at Handley Page

GANDHI THREATENS "FAST UNTO DEATH"

PATNA, Nov. 5, (Reuter).—Gandhi has resolved to undertake a fast unto death if the communal rioting in Bihar does not stop within 24 hours.

This was announced by Dr Rajendra Prasad, the Government of India Food Minister and the most respected Bihar leader here to-day.

works. It is the Hermes Mark-5, a development of the original Hermes four-engine monoplane which was first mounted with air-cooled engines, then two jets and two air-cooled, and finally four jet turbine plants. The top speed is listed at 350 m.p.h. and the cruising speed at 345 with a range of 3,000 miles carrying 63 passengers.

Research at Vickers, Armstrongs is in the initial stages of a jet liner. Experience with jet fighters is forming the basis for most of the study on a liner possibilities although the problems involved are "very different," according to a company spokesman.

De Havilland continues planning its multi-engine jet plane which it admits is being designed for trans-Atlantic service. A spokesman for the firm said, however, that at least a year of steady work remained to be done before the final form of the first trans-Atlantic model will be known and designing can start.

De Havilland, meanwhile, continues experimental flying with its DH-109, sister ship to the machine which crashed in Scotland with Geoffrey de Havilland. The DH-108 is being flown "at all speeds and under all weather conditions," the spokesman said.

A spokesman for Super-Marine meanwhile said any date for commencing a trans-Atlantic jet service would be hypothetical because of the tremendous financial problems involved. He said the outlay on the part of firms to make jet liners and transport companies to install them would reach millions of pounds.

He concluded: "Research at most points still is in the initial stages. A switch-over from the present day gasoline-powered liners to jet planes would be a matter of high finance."

Women Attacked By Pack Of Saint Bernard Dogs

Aosta, Nov. 5 (UP).—Two Italian women were attacked by a pack of Saint Bernard dogs near the famous Alpine hospice in Great Saint Bernard Pass to-day.

They were walking towards the hospice to visit relatives last evening when they were attacked suddenly by a dozen Saint Bernards who appeared out of the mist which settles over the Pass at this time of the year. As the huge dogs sprang forward the women managed to break her way through, leap over a wall and reach the hospice for aid.

Her companion was knocked down by the dogs who ripped her clothes to shreds. They were dragging her towards their kennels near the hospice when the monks, aroused by the other woman, drove them off.

Both women were given emergency treatment at the hospice and taken to the hospital in Aosta.

Mills Retires At End Of The Sixth Round

LONDON, Nov. 5 (Reuter).—Joe Baksi, of the United States, beat Freddie Mills, British lightweight champion, who retired at the end of the sixth round of a scheduled ten round international light-heavy contest at Harringay Arena to-night.

Mills, conceding height, reach and nearly two stone in weight, opened briskly, but his punches seemed to have little effect on his opponent. The Briton had his right eye cut in the second round and his left eye cut in the third round, but continued to battle pluckily against overwhelming odds.

Mills, with a right overarm swing, rocked Baksi in the fifth round, but the latter retaliated with a span of ferocious fighting, causing Mills to retreat.

Mills looked in bad shape in the sixth round when his face was smeared with blood and his left eye completely closed, but fought with superb courage, despite the one-sidedness of the contest.

His manager, Ted Broadbribb, rightly advised Mills to retire at the end of the sixth round.

Mills caused a surprise in sealing the heaviest weight of his career—13 stone 2 pounds—with Baksi weighing 15 stone 1½ pounds.

American Nation Goes To The Polls

New York, Nov. 5.—With President Truman setting the example of early voting, millions of American streamed to the polls to-day to decide whether the Republicans or the Democrats will control Congress.

In the State of West Virginia, first reports showed the Democratic Senator three to two ahead of the Republican, and the Democratic Representative the same proportion ahead of the Republican.

A Republican trend was reported early in the State of Connecticut, but no figures were revealed.

Bad weather was reported in many of the States. South-western States, particularly Colorado, were still suffering from the effects of a three-day blizzard. High winds and temperatures down to nearly freezing point were reported in upper New York. Heavy rains were reported in the Middle West.

The electors are choosing 432 members of the House of Representatives, 35 Senators, 33 State governors and hundreds of lesser officials.

The Republicans have campaigned on the slogan "You Had Enough? Vote Republican."

A bitter campaign is in progress in Harlem, the Negro quarter of New York, to unseat the Democratic Mr Marcantonio, who is accused by the New York press of being a Communist sympathiser. An incident involving injury to a Republican leader and Marcantonio's accusation that a law officer "intimidated voters" by standing near the voting machine, were the highlights of the Harlem campaign.

In Washington, 250,000 people voted on the question of whether they wanted to vote. This peculiarity was due to the fact that residents in the capital have not a vote either for local government or national representation, but the straw vote conducted to-day records their sentiments.—United Press and Reuter.

ATTLEE'S APPEAL TO TRADE UNIONS

LONDON, Nov. 5 (UP).—The Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, told the Parliamentary Labour Party to-day that trade unions and employers' organisations must discard any restrictive practices which prevent all-out industrial production.

A private meeting at the House of Commons was attended by most Labour members of Parliament, including nearly all members of the Cabinet and other Ministers. Mr Maurice Webb was elected new chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party during the morning session.

Mr Attlee was reported to have discussed particularly the urgent need for increased industrial productivity and appealed for a survey of the manpower problem.

Anglo-Argentine Agreement Under Fire In Commons

LONDON, Nov. 5 (Reuter).—Mr Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, denied in the House of Commons to-day that he had received any representations from the United States on the Anglo-Argentine financial agreement. "But," he added, "I am of course always ready to discuss with our American friends any matters of common interest."

The question asked was, what representations had been received from the United States government concerning the clause "empowering the Argentine Government to dispose of sterling balances within the sterling area, if the balance of payments with the sterling area in any year be unfavourable to the Argentine; and on what date the

NAVAL CUTTER BLOWS UP OFF DEAL

LONDON, Nov. 5 (Reuter).—A cutter from the British Naval trawler Lundy which has been used for some days in blasting operations to clear the wreckage of the sunken Belgian steamer Flandres, blew up with her crew off Deal, soon after mid-day to-day. Loss of life is feared.

The Walmer lifeboats and motorboats were rushed to the spot after two loud explosions were heard, followed by smoke.

The Flandres was sunk in a collision with an unknown steamer.

The rescue work is being hampered by a fog which gives only a quarter of a mile vision.

first oral representations from the United States Government were received on this subject.

Mr Robert Boothby (Cons.) asked if the Chancellor still maintained that no understanding was reached between Britain and the United States on how Britain was to deal with sterling obligations.

Mr Dalton replied: "Yes. I am quite tired of telling Members that."

Another Member asked: "In view of the statement made by Mr James Byrnes that there were some American officials who thought that parts of the agreement might be in conflict with the British loan, is the Chancellor prepared to tell the House on what were the points which those American officials expressed their opinion?"

Mr Dalton replied: "In this country, and I think also in the United States, it is not the officials but the ministers who govern."

What Mr Byrnes said in a press conference was: "The United States have followed the negotiations with interest—that is, the Anglo-Argentine agreement. And there were some American Members who thought that part of the agreement was in conflict with the British loan agreement. They were not, however, regarded as serious."

George Cross For Dachau "President"

LONDON, Nov. 5 (Reuter).—The George Cross, which ranks equally with the Victoria Cross as Britain's highest award, has been given to Lieut-Comdr Patrick Albert O'Leary, "President" of Dachau concentration camp and commander of the underground organisation "Pat" it was announced to-night.

Comdr O'Leary was captured by the French police during naval operations in April, 1941, and, after escaping, was helped by the organisation later known as "Pat." Though offered a safe passage to Gibraltar, he chose to remain and help his helpers. When a few months later the head of the organisation was arrested, Comdr O'Leary took command and in two years arranged for the escape of more than 600 British and American, almost half of whom he conducted to safety himself.

He was then captured by the Gestapo after being betrayed by a temporary helper and, though tortured relentlessly, gave nothing away.

He was eventually taken to Dachau concentration camp where he organised an underground movement of passive resistance to the Germans. On liberation, he was elected "President" of the camp.

Indian Attack On Plan For Inclusion Of SW Africa In Union

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (Reuter).—Proceedings in the Trusteeship Committee flared into a warm debate to-day when India's representative, Sir Maharaj Singh, delivered a scathing attack on the case presented by the Prime Minister of South Africa, Gen Smuts, for the incorporation of South-west Africa by the Union.

He said: "India and her delegation is very strongly opposed to it. We are not adopting this attitude because there are very serious questions at issue between our two countries, which have led to the rupture of trade relations between India and South Africa and the withdrawal of Indian representatives from South Africa, but because of the fact that India is keenly interested in the political advancement of people all over the world."

"The incorporation of South West Africa by the Union can only be described as highly retrograde. How in fact will African inhabitants of South-west Africa benefit from this proposed change in status? What are the political, social and economic conditions their brethren in the Union of South Africa offer? I speak from personal observation and experience on this matter, having spent nearly three years in South Africa as India's representative. These are facts, as I know them and as I believe them still to be:

"The Africans are denied a full franchise, political representation being so limited as to be of no practical use. There is no equality for Africans in church or in the state. This is the law of the old Boer republics and the position remains unchanged to-day. Thirteen per cent of the agricultural land is allocated to over 80 per cent of the population. Skilled labour is closed to Africans. Government grants for social and allied purposes are far smaller for Africans than those made to members of the British and Boer people. Africans cannot become members of any trade union. Stringent pass laws are enforced. 'No appointments in Government railways or municipal services are open to Africans except in the lowest capacity. African housing, generally, is lamentably deficient. If anyone doubts my words let him go and see for himself. He will find social discrimination of an extreme nature."

Complete Segregation
Referring to two anti-European delegates sitting near, Singh said: "If representatives of your two countries visited South Africa—providing they were admitted into South Africa—you would find no restaurant or tea-room would receive them. They would be completely segregated on the railway. In most places they would not be allowed to travel on trains or buses occupied by Europeans. Cinemas would exclude them. I could go on almost endlessly. This is the country which General Smuts and South Africa, would like the natives of South-West Africa to form a part."

"If other mandatory countries were to adopt a similar tradition there would be an end to progress."

A suggestion that the Dutch Government should supply Britain and other Powers occupying Germany with a detailed list of its frontier claims, is understood to have emerged during discussions which took place at Chequers (the country home of the Prime Minister, Mr Attlee) last spring, between the British and Dutch Ministers, about the future of Indonesia. Ever since the liberation the whole issue of frontier rectification has proved highly controversial in Holland where many people have feared the introduction of a permanent German minority.

BRITISH COURT MARTIAL SYSTEM TO BE REVIEWED

LONDON, Nov. 5 (Reuter).—The terms of reference of the committee which is to inquire into the British court martial system, were announced to-day in Parliament, as follows:

To bring under review, in the light of experience during the late war and of the composition of the Army and the Royal Air Force; the recommendations of the Army and Royal Air Force Courts' Martial Committee 1938, with special reference to the question whether it is desirable to provide any and if so what form of appeal from the findings and sentences of a court martial.

To investigate the power of the courts martial, in relation to their commanding officers, in the punishment and the nature and scale of such punishment and to make recommendations upon these and kindred matters.

The War Minister, Capt Frederick Bellenger, who announced this added that the committee would consist of Mr Justice Lewis (chairman) Mr T. Donovan (Labour member) Mr John Maude (Cons.) Mr Raymond Blackburn (Lab.) Lieutenant Colonel Thorpe (Cons.) Sir Theobald Mathew, Director of Public Prosecutions, Major-General Viscount Bridgeman and a retired senior Royal Air Force officer.

STOP PRESS

EIGHT DEAD IN KOWLOON FIRE

Eight Chinese were killed and three injured in a fire which broke out shortly before 10 a.m. this morning on the second floor of 72 Tin Chau Street, Shamshuipo. Living on the floor were four families comprising 15 persons.

The fire was under control within half an hour of the arrival of fire appliances but the blaze had spread so rapidly that most of the inmates were unable to escape. One of the injured persons was an electrician, who was working on the floor at the time of the outbreak. The fire was confined to the second floor.

SHOWING TO-DAY

QUEEN'S

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.



CALA PREMIERE ON FRIDAY AT 9.15 P.M. (OPENING SATURDAY)

WILSON

In Technicolor

SHOWING TO-DAY

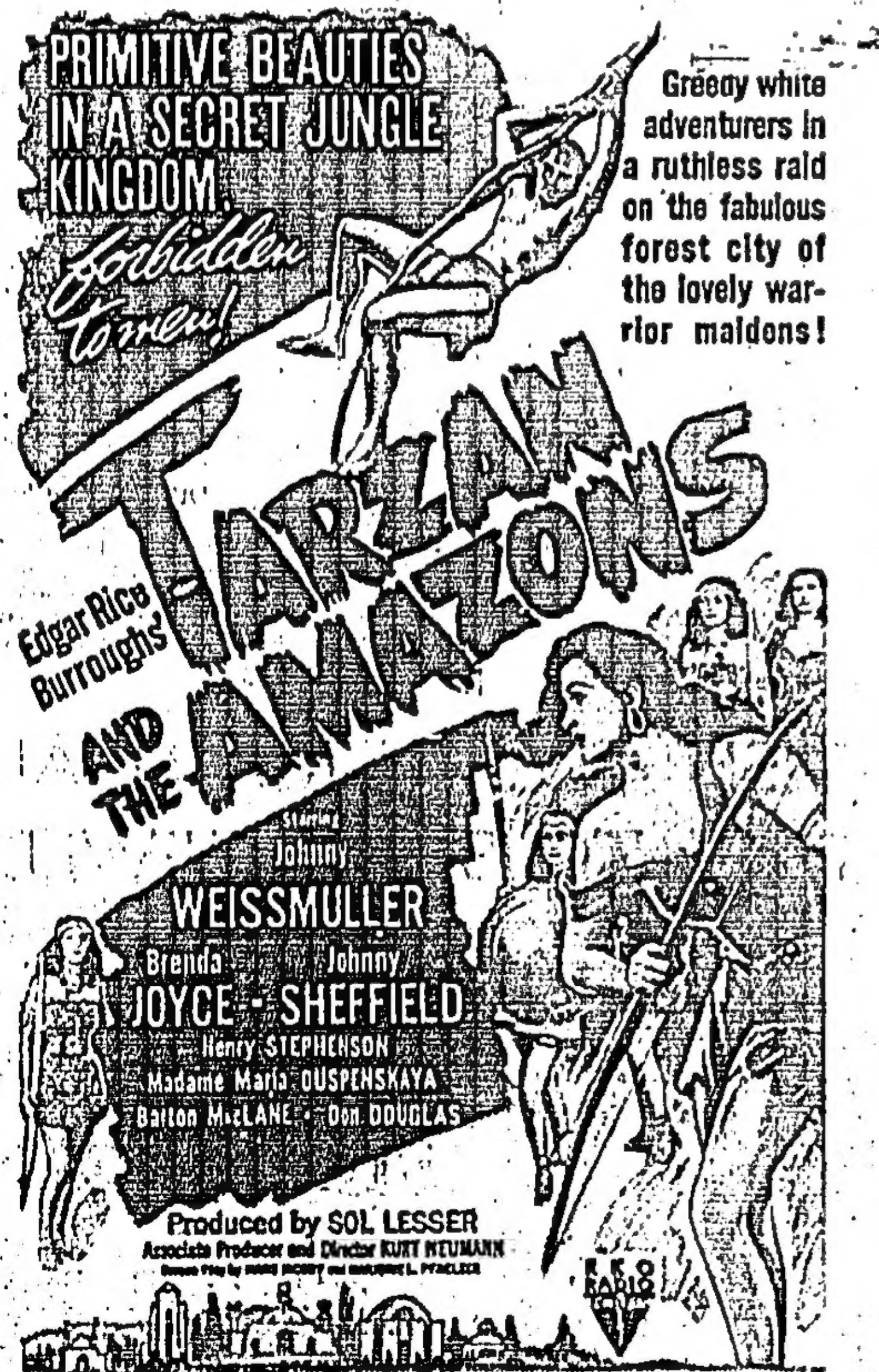
LINKS

At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.



CENTRAL THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.



TO-DAY ONLY

MAJESTIC

At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

Charles BOYER * Ingrid BERGMAN * Joseph COTTEN
in MGM'S "GASLIGHT"
with DAME MAY WHITTY—ANGELA LANSBURY
TO-MORROW: "A YANK AT ETON"

UNRRA IN KWANGTUNG

Rehabilitation Projects Under Way
REPAIRS TO TWO DYKES

Canton, Nov. 5.—Gratification has been expressed by farmers for UNRRA supplies and projects being carried out, according to village elders arriving here from Poon Yu, Tung-kuan, Po On and other counties South-east of Canton.

Projects include road and dyke repair, irrigation and colonization of the fishery industry in Po On.

Dr. D.Y. Lin, director of CNRRA Kwangtung Regional Office, who has just completed an inspection of the East River, areas, fishermen and farmers were enthusiastic and appreciative of CNRRA help. In Tung Hsin, Poon Yu county, CNRRA granted seven and a half tons of rice for the repair of two dykes to protect 1,600 mow of rice land, and the farmers then raised an equal amount in cash with the Farmers Bank to match the CNRRA grant and had the work done by able-bodied men, Lin said.

"It was an inspiration," Lin added, "to see these farmers work and they assure me that the reservoirs constructed by the rebuilding of the two dykes will give their village rice land sufficient water to yield three times in the coming years."

Dredging of Canal

"In Tung-kuan, we have granted 200 tons of rice to be used for the payment of wages for the dredging of a canal to irrigate and reclaim some 5,000 mow of undeveloped land for colonization purposes. The farmers there have arranged sufficient loans with the banks to match our grant for the entire project."

Commenting on the Canton-Kowloon highway, which was repaired a few months ago by a grant of 550 tons of UNRRA flour, Dr. Lin observed: "The section between Shum Chun and Tung-kuan and Tai Ping (on the East River) is benefiting over 400,000 farmers. No fewer than 150 trucks are running daily between Tung-kuan, Tai Ping, Nam Tau and Shum Chun. The whole region is now buzzing with prosperity and traffic of all kinds. The farmers are grateful and are making plans to build feeder roads to the highway."

"There is a bumper harvest, so you can imagine what a great service this rehabilitated highway has rendered to the farmers."

Dr. Lin said CNRRA work was really helping the farmers to help themselves.

In the Man Shan Islands and near Nam Tau, more than 5,000 fishermen were helped with tons of UNRRA rice, the CNRRA head said. "They are organized into co-operative societies and have been given supplies for the repair of their nets and boats. Such rehabilitation work will be carried out in other fishing areas."—Our Own Correspondent.

LATVIAN REFUGEES

London, Nov. 5. (Reuters).—The group of Latvians who reached Britain after crossing the North Sea in a fishing smack will not be allowed to settle in Britain. It was stated in Parliament by the Home Secretary, Mr. Chuter Ede today.

He said: "These men, only one of whom appears to be a fisherman, have no claim to settle here and will be expected to leave again as soon as destinations can be found for them."

THE truth is proverbially a thankless business. People do not like to hear it, and they do not like the man who insists on telling it.

Far more comfortable is the half truth, the slurring over what is unpalatable, the postponement of the issue.

If this is the case in everyday life, it is doubly so in politics.

The popular statesman, the man of the moment, is the man who tells us what we want to hear, and only that.

HARD FACTS

DUT if there have been many statesmen who have gained only temporary allegiance by false promises and evasions, there is one at least who has consistently refused to do so.

That statesman is Mr. Winston Churchill. For years now he has made it his job to tell us unwelcome truths. His voice has cried in the wilderness and we have not heeded it.

It was he who warned us about Germany fifteen or more years ago, but we knew better and branded him a scaremonger. It was he who told us that Munich was a delusion; but we called him a sabre-rattler, a disturber of the peace of Europe. Until in our desperation we turned to him at the last and implored him to help us save ourselves.

And now Churchill has warned us again.

U.S. Surplus Goods To Assist Japanese

Tokyo, Nov. 5 (UP).—The United States Government has authorized the sale of surplus property in Japan to the Japanese Government to aid in providing the minimum essential civilian requirements, it was announced today.

The sales will be limited to surplus civilian-type military supplies needed for vital Japanese civilian use in lieu of imports which would otherwise be procured by SCAP. Payment for the surpluses will be obtained in dollars on the same terms as at present applied to civilian supply imports from the United States.

INDIAN ARMY CASUALTIES

New Delhi, Nov. 4.—Total number of Indian Army officers and other ranks killed, wounded and missing in the Indonesian operations since the cease-fire order on October 10 was 908, 1,084 and 212, respectively, according to an official report.—Central News.

It's Comforting —But Is It True?

by DAVID CATTO

THIS time, he tells us, the danger threatens, not from without but from within. It is the danger of Socialism. Moreover, he insists, the situation is so serious and what may have to come so grave that instead of retiring he is resolved to go forward carrying the flag.

POPULAR? NO!

THESE are strong words; and they will not make him popular. After all we put the Socialists in power and we expect big things from them. It is not pleasant to be told that we have made a blunder.

Because the words are strong, many will think them exaggerated. Can it really make all that difference what Government is in power? Can the Socialists' doctrines really do us so much harm?

It is pleasant and easy to think along these lines, just as it is pleasant and easy to imagine that Hitler really had no territorial ambitions, or that Goering was an overgrown baby with a heart of gold. And it is comforting to think of Churchill as a boggy-boggy man, and his warnings as so much political clap-trap.

It is pleasant and easy and comforting. But is it really safe? Let us consider the past. Has Churchill shown himself prone to exaggeration? Did he at any time exaggerate the German menace. Did

he lie in 1940 when he promised London an ordeal of fire and high explosive; or in 1942 when he warned that the cutting of the Atlantic-line could mean the end of our existence?

We believed Churchill implicitly in those days. We were up against it, and for the first time we wanted the facts. And we got them—simple, discouraging and frightening ones.

With them, too, we got Churchill's opinion of our prospects. It was often sombre and it was always sober. But, above all it was accurate.

WE WERE RIGHT

WE believed Churchill then, and we were right to do so. But now, all of a sudden, it appears we must disbelieve him.

As soon as the war ended he changed from an all-wise statesman and counsellor to a blustering cheap-jack. He ceased to be the saviour of his country, and became the opponent of its welfare and progress. He turned overnight from an honest, truthful man into a cunning and deliberate liar....

Some people may believe it, but frankly it doesn't make sense to me. And if Churchill has lost neither his reason nor his honesty, should we not do well to heed him when he warns yet again? Already he says, Socialism has diminished British influence abroad and retarded our recovery at home. What may he not have to tell us when Socialism has run its course?

SWEAT AND TEARS

WHEN that time comes, we can expect no soft words or easy promises from Churchill, for that is not his way.

We can expect him rather to calculate with gloomy exactitude the measure of the damage done to us. And as remedy we can expect him to offer us nothing but the sweat and the tears which once before we accepted from him so humbly and willingly.

Once again we shall have learned our lesson. And let us pray that that same great man will still be at hand to lead us from the wilderness into which we wandered because we were too blind to see.

FUR PRICES RISE

Shanghai Shops Show Imported Pelts

BARGAINS AT \$2,000

Five out of ten fur coats ordered this season will be made from American or Canadian furs, a leading fur dealer told the Shanghai Evening Post.

The proportion will be seven out of ten in the higher priced group he added.

While in normal times China is the "home of good furs" at present pelts are expensive and rare in this city.

On the other hand, a quantity of American and Canadian furs have been imported from abroad and are retelling at comparatively reasonable prices.

The best buy in Shanghai fur stores this season will be the fox mantle, either silver, red or white. Priced at approximately US\$500 for the better than average wrap, it is considered a bargain, if the US\$200 tailoring fee is taken into consideration, the dealer said.

Another popular buy this season might be kolinsky priced at about US\$1,000 for black, and US\$1,700 for grey coats. Single pelts cost wholesale US\$40 and \$60 respectively. M. Stainberg said.

Japanese mink, which used to be in demand by local women, is rare in the greater part of local stocks have already been exported. The season, a good mink coat should cost approximately US\$1,000.

The most popular fur in the higher priced group of local skins this season will be weasel, the dealer predicted. A first class mink-to-order weasel coat will be valued at about US\$800, while ready-made selections will start at US\$250.

In the cheaper brackets, goatskin of Chinese origin will be the stand-by. No foreign fur can under sell it. Incidentally it is one of the few furs still being exported to the US.

Turning to the fur export trade, the dealer said that the New York market was quiet notwithstanding the coming winter season. Pelts are in abundance and high priced China furs find little demand there.

Local stocks are low in the dealer's opinion and he complained that because of the Civil War no good quality pelts have reached the city for a number of years.

With the capture of Kalgan, an important fur center, local merchants are placing high hopes on an early resumption of arrivals of new pelts to the coastal region. Thus far their hopes have not been realized.

FRENCH SQUATTERS

Marseilles, Nov. 5.—(UP).—The police reported today that squatters had occupied two country houses in the vicinity of Marseilles.

One of the houses belong to Jean Talbot, director of the Cap Janet Shipbuilding Yards. It is now occupied by three families of ten persons. The other was Chateau Servaux into which ten families moved.

Earlier in the week squatters moved into three other Marseilles houses.

NOTICE

BUILDING FOR SALE

The undersigned is prepared to receive on behalf of the Owners Tenders for the purchase of No. 10 Ice House Street, Sec. A of M. L. 2A.

Permits to inspect the building may be obtained from the undersigned during office hours.

Tenders should be addressed to the undersigned at their offices in a sealed cover endorsed "Tender for Purchase of No. 10 Ice House Street" and should be delivered not later than twelve noon on the 23rd November next.

The highest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Dated the 25th October, 1946.
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Bldg.,
4th Floor, Hong Kong.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 20th Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders of Lane, Crawford, Limited, will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, 1st floor, Exchange Building, Hong Kong, on Thursday, 14th November, 1946, at noon for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report and statements of account for the periods 1st March, 1941, to 31st December, 1941, 1st January, 1942, to 31st August, 1945, and from 1st September, 1945, to 30th April, 1946, and to re-elect a Director and the Auditors.

By Order of the Board.
A. W. BROWN,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, 30th Oct. 1946.

Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS

- 1—Baby deer
- 2—Aromatic perfume
- 3—Fifth tennis shot
- 4—Away from wind
- 5—Drug source
- 6—Anger
- 7—Profound
- 8—Light dressing gown
- 9—Awake
- 10—Spoken exams
- 11—Board used against wall
- 12—Fishing insect
- 13—Purpose
- 14—Blank
- 15—Walt to hold back, sea
- 16—School dance
- 17—Does with brace
- 18—Periods of time
- 19—British comb
- 20—Other
- 21—Louse egg
- 22—Horn oak
- 23—Fall to use properly
- 24—Pig
- 25—Horn
- 26—Baseball trophies
- 27—Egg-shaped
- 28—Male's name
- 29—Legumes
- 30—Split
- 31—Luminous pass
- 32—Border
- 33—Poverty

DOWN

- 1—Passing fancy
- 2—Derease
- 3—Country near India
- 4—Orchestra
- 5—Place of wood
- 6—A fruit
- 7—Tuscan city
- 8—Hokey gathering
- 9—To be decreed
- 10—Conditional
- 11—Western
- 12—Tropics
- 13—Excitable
- 14—Obtain
- 15—Ohamela
- 16—Dilute (abbr.)
- 17—Fate (abbr.)
- 18—Primarily Italian family
- 19—City in Italy
- 20—Female sheep
- 21—Military stockade
- 22—Emballian
- 23—Drawn mail
- 24—Male deer
- 25—Being in
- 26—Joy's nickname
- 27—Contend
- 28—Jail
- 29—Conducted

NANCY Sluggo and Relativity



By Ernie Bushmiller



BRITAIN'S TRADE

Appreciable Progress Of
Export Plan

RECENT STATISTICS

(Our Own Correspondent)

It is now over a year since the War ended and the British Government is confronted with the most difficult task of switch-over from war production to peace production in such a way as (1) to make possible a rapid rise in export production figures and (2) prevent a recurrence of the serious unemployment which existed after World War I in certain industries (most notably, coal and shipbuilding).

To-day the volume of imports is only about two thirds of what it was pre-war. Her post-war financial position is such that it is impossible to import more. Therefore, she has less choice of foodstuffs, difficulties with raw materials and few or no imported manufactured goods.

Pre-war, Britain met about half the cost of her imports by visible exports of merchandise. The other half was met by invisible exports (shipping, banking, insurance, etc.). Approximately 40% of her imports came from British countries and 60% from foreign countries. About half of her exports went to British countries and half to foreign countries.

Britain's pre-war balance of payments was made up as follows:

Average of 1936-8 (£,000,000's)	
Value of Retained Imports—£860	
(i) Imports of food, drink and tobacco in 1938 comprised nearly 50% of the total;	
(ii) Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured, 27%;	
(iii) Manufactured articles 23%.	
Value of Exports—£478	
(i) Exports of food, drink and tobacco in 1938 were 87% of the total;	
(ii) Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured, 12%;	
(iii) Manufactured articles, 7%.	
Net income from Shipping ... £105	
Investments ... 23	
Commissions, etc. ... 37	
Total ... £823	
Adverse Balance ... 43.	

Loss Of Shipping

During the War, half of Britain's shipping tonnage was lost through enemy action; a large proportion of her overseas investments was sold; it was necessary for her deliberately to cut down her export trade (and this was done voluntarily) to the extent of under one third of its volume in the latter half of the War; and, in addition, she incurred vast external indebtedness in the sterling area.

The resultant losses could only be paid for by increased exports. Therefore, with the object of restoring equilibrium in the balance of imports and exports, it was estimated at the beginning of this year by the British Government that she must increase her visible exports (i.e., exports of produce and manufactures) to 175% of the pre-war level. This would be necessary to enable her to maintain the same volume of imports as she had before the War. In actual fact, of course, she would want more imports and not less if she were to be able to maintain her standards because more raw materials would need to be imported to enable her to export 75% more manufactured goods.

Towards this target of 75% (volume) above the 1938 export figures, British exporters were asked by the Government to make as vigorous a drive as they made in their war-production, in the hope that this figure might be attained by the end of 1948.

The fact that the 175% level has already been reached and surpassed in July is proof of the success of the Government's planning and of the efficiency of private enterprise.

Drive Makes Good Progress

A review of the 1946 export figures must give British interests a considerable amount of satisfaction.

Since the Government announced the export figure she wanted to reach by the end of 1948, to enable her to balance imports and exports, all possible encouragement has been given to exporters in their task to increase exports during 1946 to 75% higher, in volume, than the 1938 export figures. Wartime controls have been lifted wherever possible to facilitate movement of goods to overseas markets. Where goods are still extremely scarce, however, e.g., in the cotton textile industry—this has not been possible. Nevertheless, the supply position has eased considerably over a wide range of goods and in those industries on which Britain must mainly depend for success in achieving her export target, i.e., the manufacturing industries like engineering, vehicle production, electrical goods and chemicals, the gains have been most pronounced. As an example, the production of agricultural machinery this year compared with 1938 has gone up four times (400%); cranes and hoists three times; locomotives six times; marine internal combustion engines four times; while the figures for cars have been more than doubled. In January last 6,000 wireless sets were sent abroad; the total for July of this year was 26,000 (five times the pre-war average).

Exports of textiles in July were the highest both by value and volume since the end of the War, but in August the volume fell by about £1,000,000 compared with the average of the previous three months, thus making it still further below the pre-war level. The problem of labour in the textile industry is deserving of special local action by the British Government. In cotton, for instance, there is a shortage of

How The Amateurs Of
Whitehall Are Messing
Things Up

By BERNARD HARRIS

BRITAIN'S most urgent need in industry to-day is the great old type of British merchant who used to scour the world in search of the raw materials to keep Britain's factories busy. Since 1939 he has been almost out of business.

His job has been taken over by civil servants. And let us be quite frank—the well-intentioned gentlemen of Whitehall are making a mess of it.

Business men in Liverpool and Manchester are so angry about the poor quality of the raw materials being supplied to them by the Government that they have asked the National Union of Manufacturers to protest to the Board of Trade.

Poor materials, they point out, mean a shoddy finished article, which will do Britain no good at all in overseas markets. Nor does Britain want shoddy goods in the shops of home-

The World's Pick

Before the war Britain had the most highly-organised commodity markets in the world. These markets were a great assistance in fostering the prosperity of British industry. For they made certain that her manufacturers had at their doorstep the pick of the world's raw materials.

When the war came the Government closed the markets. The Government bought all Britain's wheat, meat, oils and fats, tea, coffee, rubber, fruit, cotton, wool, rubber, metals, and many other commodities. And Government departments arranged their distribution to factories and shops.

Though the war has been over more than a year, freedom of dealings has been restored only in wool and, to a lesser degree, in coffee and sheeps.

YUGO-SLAV SOLDIERS
ARRESTED

Gorizia, Nov. 5 (UP).—Thirteen Yugo-Slav soldiers and one Yugo-Slav officer were arrested by the United States military police on Sunday evening in an area of limits to members of the Yugo-Slav detachment stationed in the Allied zone of Venezia Giulia.

The 14 were stopped while riding in a truck. They are attached to the Yugo-Slav military hospital at Gorizia and have Allied resident monthly passes for Gorizia, Monfalcone and Trieste. They were found by a military police radio patrol in the village of Culiano, in Isonzo Valley, about 25 miles out of bounds.

The Yugo-Slavs went under escort to the MP headquarters in Gorizia where they were detained a few minutes before being sent back to hospital.

PROMOTING U.S.
TRADE IN CHINA

New York, Nov. 4.—The establishment of the first American Trade Association, devoted to promoting United States trade throughout the Far Eastern countries, has been effected by the decision of the China-American Council of Commerce and Industry to expand its scope of activity to the Asiatic areas as well, according to an announcement made by the Council's President, Mr. Arthur Foye.

Henceforth, Mr. Foye stated, the China-American Council of Commerce and Industry will be changed to the Far East American Council of Commerce and Industry. He added that the identity of the China-American Council, however, would be maintained as its China Division, and its China work would continue unimpeded.—Central News.

100,000 operatives, and in wool of 37,000 as compared with pre-war. It is announced now that in July total export figures reached a peak by going to 20% higher than the monthly average figures of the year 1938.

As was generally expected, the holiday season has caused a fall in production for export during the month of August and a similar effect is expected during the month of September.

On the basis of a 26-day working month, Britain's exports this year have risen continuously from £25 million in January to £282 million in May—an average increase of about 10% per month. Since then the movement has been good but irregular, the most striking development being shown in the July figures when the pace was reached.

Exports of telegraph and telephone apparatus during August were the highest so far recorded, with South Africa the chief buyer. Exports of cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments were, by value, and probably by volume also, the highest on record.

A factor which must be considered when reviewing the August export figures is the drop in shipments on account of UNRRA and NAAFI. These are included in the export figures and together they have dropped to £23.7 million in August as compared with £5.9 million in July.

The Government's determination to continue trading in commodities springs largely from their antipathy to the merchant.

They say he is the bad man who encourages "gambling in the people's food." And because of his speculation prices are much too unstable—up one day, down the next.

But can the civil servants really improve on the experts who have spent their business lives studying and trading in a small group of commodities?

The record is all against them. Consider a few weeks ago the Government controlled the price at £65 a ton, against an average of £20 before the war. But British paint manufacturers, who are the biggest consumers, found they could not get nearly enough at that price.

They made inquiries and found that the Argentine was agreeable to sell any amount they wanted at £75. Britain's skilful bulk buyers would have none of it. Their price was £65 and that was that.

Then the Russians stepped in and bought a large part of the Argentine supply. British paint manufacturers, desperate for supplies, went to Whitehall.

"Do you realise," they asked, "that the entire housing programme will be wrecked unless we get a lot more linseed oil?"

That brought action. Cables were sent to Buenos Aires. Britain bought the linseed oil the Russians had left. And the price we paid? EXACTLY £130 A TON!

In April Britain's new amateur bulk buyers suddenly jumped the

RICE SITUATION IN
MALAYA QUESTIONED

London, Nov. 5.—Viscount Elibank (Cons.) referred in the House of Lords to-day to the very grave shortage of rice in Malaya. Declaring that there was a large surplus of rice, estimated at one and a half million tons, in the adjacent country of Siam which could be purchased at a price which the Government were doing to see that Malaya was provided immediately from this surplus rice.

Viscount Hall, the First Lord of the Admiralty, replying for the Government, said: "The Malayan Union and Singapore colony have been importing rice from the exportable surplus of Siam to which Lord Elibank referred. Exports from Siam and imports into Malaya are made in accordance with allocations by the international Emergency Food Council. Rice from Siam is required in many areas as urgent. Recent exports from Siam, however, have fallen short of the estimates on which allocations to Malaya and other countries were made.—Reuter.

U.S. ATOMIC CONTROL

Washington, Nov. 5.—The Army and Navy Departments to-day appointed Lt-Gen Lewis Bereton and Rear-Admiral T. A. Solberg as heads of their respective delegations to the Six-Man Military Committee to serve with the Atomic Energy Commission.

Lt-Gen Bereton commanded in France and the first Allied airborne army in 1945. Solberg heads the Navy Research and served with Task Force 1 at Bikini.—Central News.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"I told you there'd be a lot of kissing scenes, but there was one murder in it—you're never satisfied!"

price of copper by £10 a ton and, less than three months later put on another £12.

Lead on the same dates went up by £6 and £10, zinc by £8 and £10.

Tin cans are costing more because the Government decided the other day to put up the price of tin by £80 10s. a ton—a single jump of 27 per cent.

Wonderland Idea

These enormous movements, unknown in normal markets, are the Whitehall idea of price stability. It is an Alice in Wonderland conception.

But the price jumps are only one of the impediments to British industry. Even worse is the fact that it cannot obtain the supplies it wants or the special grades it needs to use a certain type of American cotton have been foisted off by the Cotton Control with a Peruvian or Indian variety which does not precisely meet their needs.

Trades using coconut fibre have been messed up because the civil servants lacked the merchants' expert knowledge that fibre grown on a Philippines coconut has different qualities from the fibre which comes off a coconut grown in Ceylon.

Flood Of Grapes

It was the virtue of the much-maligned merchant that he ensured Britain's factories always having the right stuff at the right time.

So you can be pretty certain that if the Government had let the metal traders, for example, get back to business soon after VJ-Day, Britain's industries would not now be plagued by a shortage of copper, lead, and tin.

And the same is true of food and other commodities. The British people lately had an example of what a little free enterprise can do in the flood of grapes and peaches which have poured into our shops and on to the costers' barrows for sale at reasonable prices.

If the Government would drop their prejudices and make use once more of the knowledge and skill of the British merchant there would soon be more examples like that.

ANGLO-U.S. ZONES
MERGER TALKS

London, Nov. 5 (UP).—The Foreign Office announced to-day that a group of British experts would go to Washington for discussions opening on November 12 on certain financial and economic questions relative to the merging of the British and American zones of Germany.

The announcement said the British delegation would include Lt-Gen Brian Robertson, deputy financial Governor of the British Occupation Zone, and representatives of the Foreign Office control office for Germany and Austria and the Treasury.

It added that the United States would be represented by the Departments of State and War with the assistance on particular issues from other governmental agencies.

NZ GIVES PRIORITY TO
BRITISH IMPORTERS

Auckland, Nov. 5.—The New Zealand Finance Minister, Mr. Walter Nash, declared to-day that New Zealand was determined to help Britain to regain her pre-war trade position even at the risk of endangering the Dominion's good will with the United States and Canada. He said under a four-year agreement all surplus products are now going to Britain to the limit of her requirements.

Canada, in the past, had been a fairly good buyer of New Zealand primary produce but if Britain now wanted goods there would not be much left for Canada.—Reuter.

SCOTTISH
NEWSLETTER

(By Alastair Grant)

In all the elaborate and extensive plans to develop the tourist industry in the Highlands it is plain that insufficient emphasis is laid on the necessity to improve the ferry services. At present these are quite inadequate.

At some places where no ferry services exist at all motorists and others are compelled to travel by long, circuitous routes, although they can see their destination across a narrow stretch of water. Where ferries do exist motorists complain of high charges and infrequent services.

A case in point is Kessock Ferry at Inverness, linking the Highland Capital with the popular Black Isle district. Inhabited as well as holidaymakers are put to great inconvenience here owing to poor service, and the alternative is an extra road journey of nearly thirty miles. Appreciative as to the effect of this on the holiday traffic, Inverness Chamber of Commerce are pressing for the erection of a road bridge between Inverness and the Black Isle on the ground that this would do away with the present unsatisfactory ferry service and would provide a line of communication of great value between a flourishing agricultural area and the market towns of Inverness-shire. It would also make for the development of the immediate foreshore at Kessock, which could be transformed into a desirable holiday spot, with the advantages of an airport and the railway centre at Inverness. The Chamber of Commerce is taking the matter up with Inverness Town Council.

Overhaul of Roads
The Tourist Committee of the Scottish Council on Industry are pressing for a complete overhaul of the roads, ferries and sea transport in the Western Highlands and Islands. They point out that the road from Rannoch station, joining up with the Glenelg road somewhere in the vicinity of Kingshouse, would open up some of the most beautiful scenery in Scotland and a most attractive area would be available to tourists by the provision of a good motorway through Banderloch, from Connell Ferry to Ballachulish. It is recognised, of course, that the roads over which the tourist desires to travel are frequently situated in sparsely populated areas where the cost of the necessary improvements would be prohibitive if placed on the shoulders of the local community. Therefore, should be borne partly or even wholly by the Government.

The Committee believe, and public opinion is with them, that a factor which keeps the tourist from exploring the North of Scotland is the very high cost of the ferries and the infrequency of the services. These factors are an essential part of the highway system and in the view of the Committee they should be operated by the Ministry of Transport.

Invasion Barges
The Committee are inclined to favour a proposal that invasion barges be used for ferrying motorists, goods and passengers across the various waterways. Tours of the Western Isles are one of the greatest attractions which can be offered to visitors but this asset is almost completely nullified by the discomfort and unreliability of sea transport. While generally speaking the inland waterways and lochs have given fair service to tourists, for whom the steamers are almost exclusively provided, improvements are still necessary in the food and refreshment departments and it is suggested that the training of employees in dealing courteously with inquiries by travellers unacquainted with the history and geography of the country would help to create a good impression among the travelling public.

Other angles of the tourist traffic question were discussed this week by delegates from all parts of Scotland, representing local authorities, hotel industry and other interests, who met at a conference in Edinburgh at the invitation of the Scottish Tourist Board. Four requisites to the success of the industry were listed by the various committees of the Board.

They were the renovating and redecorating of war-scarred Scottish hotels; improved transport including wider buses, a voluntarily contributed £10,000 a year, and resorts which will equal the best international holiday centres. Mr. Tom Johnston, chairman of the Tourist Board, said that if they got £10,000 contributed voluntarily each year then they could make a big effort, but if the money was not forthcoming it would mean that Scotland did not want a tourist trade in that case service four alternatives, to approach the Government for money—and he did not feel optimistic about that course—or to abandon the project altogether.

Exhibition in Australia?
So encouraging was the "Perth-Greels-Perth" exhibition in Scotland's "Fair City" that it is now proposed that Scotland shall stage an exhibition in Perth, Australia. This would be the forerunner of a series of exhibitions to display Scotland and its goods all over the world and capture a proportion of the overseas markets. This is an ambitious project but it has great possibilities. To achieve the desired results, however, it would have to be planned on a big and lavish scale.

Before the war there was little demand for venison either in Scotland or across the Border but meat rationing brought the flesh of the deer to the public as an unrationed and not expensive meat. The consumers discovered that venison,

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As long as all the world loves a lover... this romance will live!

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A SONG TO REMEMBER
IN TECHNICOLOR
Paul Robeson
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Screen Play by CHARLES FERGUSON

COMMENCING TO-MORROW

Oh Boy! Charles BOYER
Oh Baby! Lauren BACALL
"CONFIDENTIAL AGENT"
with KATINA PAXINOU • PETER LORRE • VICTOR FRANZEN • GEO. COULLOURS
DIRECTED BY HERMAN SHAMUHAN • PRODUCED BY ROBERT ROSEN • MUSIC BY FRANK WARREN
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ALHAMBRA TO-DAY & TO-MORROW 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

BELA LUGOSI
in
"THE RETURN OF CHANDU"
Next Change! "AND THE ANGELS SING"

ORIENTAL
SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30-5.15-7.30-9.30 p.m.
ELLEN DREW — ROBERT PAIGE — PAUL LUKAS
IN AN EXCITING DETECTIVE STORY PICTURE
"MONSTER AND THE GIRL"
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At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15, & 9.15 p.m.
FIRST SHOWING IN HONGKONG
SINGS—RIDES—FIGHTS and LOVE
"THE FIGHTING DEPUTY"
Starring Fred Scott Phoebe LOGAN
NEXT CHANGE
THE HEART speaks in a Great Picture
"LASSIE COME HOME"
IN TECHNICOLOR

REMEMBRANCE DAY IN AID OF
EARL HAIG'S FUND
SPECIAL SCREENING
of
"TRUE GLORY"
at the
KING'S THEATRE
NOVEMBER 11
BAND OF THE JAIPUR GUARDS
commencing at 10.30 a.m.
BOOKING NOW OPEN
AT THE THEATRE
\$5 and \$3
MOTORBOAT HITS BUOY

Remembrance Day will be observed on 10th November.
Poppies will be sold on Saturday, 9th November.
It is a day of remembrance dedicated to those who fought and endured so much between 1914/18 and 1939/45. It has become also an occasion when those in distant parts of the Empire turn their thoughts to Britain and feel that they share that great tradition which she has created and so splendidly maintained throughout the centuries.
It is even more necessary than ever before to secure support for Earl Haig's Fund for the War Disabled. The need is great, and the Committee of the British Legion feel that you will wish to be identified in an endeavour to alleviate the distress of the present and future sufferers.
If you wish to contribute something to secure the cause, please send your cheque payable to "Remembrance Day Fund" and sent to Messrs Percy Smith & Co., Windsor House, Hongkong. Donations will be acknowledged in the Press.

well cooked, was extremely palatable and now it appears to have achieved a lasting popularity in the south. One estate factor comments that whereas it now sells at a pound, he used to sell it at 1/4d a pound to a fox farmer before the war. From the point of view of the people in the north, on the other hand, there is a disadvantage in this new-found popularity of venison. The ready market will mean that it will be very scarce locally, and the Highland people are just a little resentful.

London, Nov. 5 (UP).—The United States Navy European headquarters announced to-day that one member of the crew of the cruiser Spokane was missing after one of the ship's motor boats struck a buoy and capsized in Portland harbour late last night. The Navy said three sailors were in the boat and two of them were rescued. The names were withheld.

